NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (Agricultural Warehouse.)

VOL. XVII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1839. [NO. 33.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Topsfield, September 27, 1838, at their Annual Cattle Show,

By Leonard Withington.

(Concluded.)

There is another evil. No heterogeneous composition can last. We have retained the *idea* of the old system with the form of the new. They are destructive of each other. There is a silent spirit, which tinges our fancy and tinctures all our ideas of gradation and eminence. It still seems to say that one profession shall be more honorable and profitable than another, while at the same time, in theory and in practice, we throw the doors wide open and make all alike accessible to every class. The consequence is there is a pressure to those which are esteemed the more desirable professions. Enterprise and honor are confined to narrow channels. An anecdote will explain what I mean. Two advertisements were recently published in a neighboring city; one for a clerk in a store; the other for an apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade. The number of applicants for the former place was FIFTY; for the latter, NOT ONE.

But how shall we avert the evil? It is certain we cannot reverse our republican institutions; nor restore the ancient ranks. Some plan must be devised within the sphere of manners, more suitable to the spirit of the age; more gentle in its operations; more salutary and healing in its effects. To elucidate this point is our main inquiry.

In the *First* place, then, we must bring our manners and our political theory more into harmony. Our creed must sanction our practice, and our practice must be in conformity to the spirit of our creed. We must not attempt to put the *new wine into old bottles; else the bottles break and the wine runneth out and the bottles perish;* or, in plain language, the republican spirit must be put into the republican forms; and we must be content to take the system, the whole system and nothing but the system, with all its blessings and attendant evils. If all men are born free and equal; and all professions are alike honorable, then *say so* at once; and leave the balance of the relative numbers to be regulated by the relative profits; as it certainly will be, if not controlled by these subtle, coloring ideas, inherited from other ages and antiquated systems. Two grand ideal powers are now brought into mental collision, and are shooting their moral ammunition across the Atlantic. On the one side, our theory is deeply felt among the powers of Europe. It produced the French Revolution; and is still producing a deeper revolution, though silent, in the vision of eastern politicians. On the other hand, their commercial monopolies, their institutions and manners are exercising a deep influence over us. It is felt in the traveller; the summer visitant; the steam boat; their newspapers; their debates; their titles; their reviews; their wit and their metaphysics. Even the late coronation of the queen Victoria was not without effect. The whole system of commercial wants and supplies grows up from these social forms and supplies them. Every cargo of fashionable goods creates a taste and leads to an expense, unfavorable to republicanism. For my part, though no friend to sudden innovation and wishing to place myself as far as possible from the spirit of modern radicalism, I am compelled to say, that it is my wish, that everything, in this western world, should radiate from one great central idea; that we might have republican manners; republican fortunes;* republican books; ond republican eloquence; that everything might be latently blended with that spirit, which hails the improvement and recognizes the equality of man. Let the central altar be built with unpolished stones and be tinged with the crimson of our own rustic sacrifices.

Education too should take a shape from our public prospects. Every father and tutor should educate his son or pupil with reference to the condition, which his country imposes and the duties she requires.

In the *Second* place, we must see the true causes of high prices of our native productions. It is a warning voice, calling us to survey the tendency of things. The original mode of trade among men, was by barter; but the tendency to philosophical generalization, among thinking men, was found in in the affairs of trade; and money was invented, analogous to general terms in reasoning. By this wonderful substitute, we find the relative powers of skill and industry among mankind. It is a kind of thermometer to show us when the production is wanted and when the supply is too great. We foresee the approach of famine by the rise of prices; and commerce pours in her cargoes in the destitute spot. The balance too among the professions is kept by the same cause. How wonderful it is, among the caprices and tastes of individuals, the millions of a nation, acting on no patient examination and from no general statistics, how wonderful it is, that the relative numbers in the various employments are kept as well as they are. No man, not even the philosopher, can tell what proportion the number of shoemakers should bear to the number of tailors; or how these professions are actually balanced; but every youth, when about to learn a trade, can ask whether it is likely to be profitable. Thus prices become the marks and figures on the great scale of adjustment; and the scale would be perfect, were not these prices disturbed by accidental causes.

When then flour is ten dollars per barrel; Indian corn one dollar twentyfive cents per bushel; potatoes fifty cents; and other native productions in the same ratio, what is it, but the social thermometer, indicating by its infallible mercury that the proportion among the professions is not kept; that some employments call loudly for hands? It is certainly disgraceful for a nation, situated like our own, to daily pray professedly for its daily bread, and yet not be willing to raise it.

The laws of nature must be kept; and they all point us, in their severest inflictions during probation, to the noble reward that waits on reformation. But *Thirdly.* The human mind is, after all, governed by some very fine and invisible threads, which, though delicate in their texture, are strong in their effects. There is a latent impression of elegance, grace, beauty, which a young man gets early in life, from a thousand indefinite causes, powerfully determining him in the choice of his profession. Woe to that man, who sees, in his youthful morning, the rainbow settle on the wrong hill; and is doomed to pursue it through life over unfordable streams and up impracticable heights. There is an idea of *the beautiful* in morals and in life, *to kalon,* the fond image from which eminates our strongest desires, and around which play our brightest dreams of felicity. It is this, which coloring all the operations of reason, governs the man; decides his choice; inflames his energy; increases his skill, and gives him the elements of success. One man finds it on the ocean; another on the land; one in war; another in peace; one in science; another in poetry. Petrarch had his Laura; and it has been seriously doubted whether she ever had flesh and blood; whether she ever existed out of poetry; whether the bard did not embody his own fancies and give to *an airy nothing a local habitation and a name.* In a certain sense, every man has his Laura; who fills his imagination, and leads him through life. Every man has some ideal of perfection and happiness after which he always reaches, though never grasping; and which modifies his pleasures and his pains from his cradle to his tomb. In vain does reason speak; in vain does experience warn; in vain may you balance against his ideal visions the collected utilities of life; if a man does not, in some degree, reach his contemplated goal, he is poor in the midst of abundance, and wanders a wretch through the world. Nor is it the young and imaginative alone that are governed by these ideal forms; the most cool and avaricious feel their power. *Their* Laura is not the same as Petrarch's; they will not write sonnets to her praise—certainly not *such* sonnets—but their views are just as ideal; and the phantom they pursue assumes her beauty and her power, solely from her relation to their temper and taste. It is not the material gold that absorbs the miser's lusts; to him, as to other men, it is worthless dross; it is the ideal of being a rich man; it is the laurel of a Crœsus shading his dwelling and adorning his tomb.

If a certain style of living seem essential to our

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* That is, small fortunes, not sufficient to enable the possessor to indulge in the conventional beauties of fashion, but to lead him to every natural, eternal beauty, which improves the taste and mends the heart. Still it must be remembered, that *some* large fortunes are wanted even in republics, on the principles of public spirit, or whence must come our capital for great improvements? I had the benefit, the other day, of a railroad, which cost 800,000 dollars, not a cent of which came or could come from my poor pocket.

happiness; and in the competitions of life, we are left to fall short of it; no philosophy, and, I had almost said, no religion, can save the strongest mind from a degree of disappointment.

Now it was the policy of antiquity to give agriculture the first place among the professions; I allude not to pastorals; but retrospective pleasure with which, from the courts of princes and in an age of refinement, men look back upon incredible scenes of virtue in Elysian fields of bliss. But the most sober calculators, the orator and the historian, delighted to relate the story of Cincinnatus, passing from his plough to victory and from victory back to the plough—*triumphalis agricola.* The possibility of uniting the highest mental qualities, with that practical skill which makes the *desert blossom like the rose*, was strongly inculcated. It was the leading article of ancient faith; and must be so again. The man, who makes agriculture, not merely productive, but honorable, who surrounds his farm with the images of the most attractive happiness; who dwells in a neat abode, such as republican wisdom might build and republican simplicity ought to desire; who, in addition to the song of the robin, can make the music of contentment flow around his calm abode: can unite it with the intelligence of a citizen who knows his rights and is determined to defend them; who shows that *this business* is favorable to mental culture and as fair a road as any to political eminence;—such a man does more to encourage the profession than all other causes combined. He touches the springs of action in their centre and blesses his country and mankind. He plants the laurel beside the plough, and allures thousands to come, and after having toiled within its fragrance, to sit beneath its shade.*

There is still a *fourth* expedient. The return of those, who have been disappointed in the learned professions or commerce, to agriculture; and being happy in the return. Your father's farm!—it supported your cradle and may perhaps be destined to inclose your grave. I am aware, that these resumptions of an old employment have not always been successful. The body long disused to labor, melts beneath the Summer sun; aches as it follows the plough; and the soft hand, which has worn the glove, becomes blistered as it handles the pitchfork or the spade. The stillness, too, of a country life, so soothing at a distance, becomes tasteless when it is the forced choice of men, who have trod the mart and been honored in banks. Even the song of the robin, which warbled so sweetly in pastorals, becomes harsh discord when a man hears it from a house, under a heavy mortgage; and it is the only music, which his poverty can afford. But let us not be discouraged; life is a conquest over difficulties. These returning farmers; these prodigals, who, having spent their substance, at last go home to their father's house; these shipwrecked mariners on the golden sea of Fortune, who swim to the shore on the last shivered plank—after all, have some advantages. They have increased their skill; they know mankind; they have seen the world; and should they be endowed with genius and glow with a new ambition—what discoveries might they not make! Though the triumphs of mechanical skill have as yet been chiefly confined to manufactures, and some say can never be exhibited in agriculture, yet as an offset to this advantage, there is the composition; the improvement of soils. What a field is here open! How little do we know of it! How important the pursuit! How rich the reward! All the difference there is between ten bushels of corn to the acre and an hundred, is before us to awaken our invention and activity: and suppose a Newton, a Davy, a Franklin, a Whitney, to be thrown on such exigencies, how would the treasures of nature be opened! How would the best spots for the largest crops be sought out and found. Let no man despair of reaping his substance in his last days from the rugged earth, who retains either of those best instruments, a healthful body or a vigorous mind.

My Fellow Citizens, I rejoice, on the whole, in the exhibition of this society, and believe its tendency to be good. It reflects credit on the wisdom and philanthropy of the men who support it. Anything that turns our attention to the great foundation of our social happiness, must be beneficial. But, I am deeply impressed with the conviction, that we need a revolution in our ideas of public and private life.

The road of enterprise must be new laid—new paved—and conduct to other objects. We are still misled by certain ideas of refinement and felicity descending to us from the Gothic ages. The public hive must have more working bees and fewer drones; and what is of equal importance, the drones must cease to engross the profits and the honors. The late concussions in the commercial world are not without their moral. They point to a different source of prosperity. Instead of thinking that all talent is to be employed on the sea or in speculation, we must turn it to a new channel; it must guide the plough; improve the soil, and carry agricultural skill to its last perfection. We shall always be an enterprising nation; I hope we shall always be a moral one. But that enterprise must flow in a wider channel; that morality must be founded on a better faith. Perhaps it would not be impossible to describe the circle that bounds the last expansion of the republican idea. When two young men, entering on life with equal abilities and virtues, would not turn up a copper for the choice of a profession to ensure their future success and distinction, then, and not till then, will the republican idea be carried out to its full perfection.

"Marm, mayn't I go and play horse today?"

"No, child, you must stay in the house."

"Now, look here, marm, if you don't let me, I'll go and catch the measels—I know a big boy that's got 'em prime!"

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* After all, mankind, especially the young, will be governed by their ideas of the beautiful more than utility; in politics, morals, religion, and general life; nor would a benevolent men wish to exterminate this fundamental principle of our nature. But there is all the difference in the world, between conventional beauty, the beauty of fashion and expense; and that, which is simple, natural and eternal. Let us look at a few particulars:—a rich shawl to a young lady's eye is beautiful; so is a rose. But the one is a conventional beauty; the other a natural. The one lasts while the fashion lasts; the other, i. e. its essential beauty, until flowers shall be no more. Take the fluctuations of female dress: sometimes its beauty depends solely on the fashion; sometimes it approaches to the everlasting laws of nature. The old stays and high-heeled shoes of Queen Ann's day, were mere conventional beauties; the Grecian dress is natural and essentially beautiful. Now it seems to me, what we are to seek is—that cheap, simple, essential beauty, which promotes the progress of mental refinement, but never leads to the expense which plunges families and nations in ruin. Let the conventional and natural meet in one line of inseparable union.

Extracts from Dr Jackson's Second Report on the Geology of the State of Maine.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

GEOLOGICAL ORIGIN, DISTRIBUTION, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND CAPABILITIES OF SOILS.

Considering the vital importance of a correct knowledge of the science and art of Agriculture, upon which man depends for his daily bread, we shall willingly avail ourselves of any information that may throw light upon the principles, by which we are to be guided in practical operations.

It cannot be concealed that agriculture in this country is far below the standard attained in Europe, and that by their more scientific methods, the French, German and Italian farmers are enabled to raise larger crops, so as to supply us with many articles of agricultural produce, at a lower rate than we have been able to grow them upon our own soil, and this too has been effected by people whose soil costs vastly more than ours.

It is well known, that for several years past, large quantities of wheat, barley, Indian corn and beans, have been imported into this country from France, Germany, Venitian Lombardy, Tuscany and Egypt, while at the same time, orders have been sent out from France for the purchase of our refuse bones; and the bone black of sugar refineries—substances used in that country for improving the soil. Thus, strange as it may seem, the French farmers send out to this country for manure, and supply us with bread, while many remain ignorant of the value of those very substances so eagerly sought for by our foreign brethren!

European science has been brought to bear upon the art of agriculture, and hence the improvements are rapidly progressing there; while we have as yet done but little towards the development of this most important of arts.

I know that many intelligent farmers decry "book-farming" as useless, and their remarks are certainly worthy of our attention, and we may perhaps remove their objections. Good books on this subject record the experience of many excellent practical farmers, and concentrate all the information that is scattered in various parts of the world; while at the same time they give general rules by which we are to be guided in practice. Where then is the objection that has been raised against such knowledge? It will be found that there are few such books in existence, although there are materials enough on record to furnish a good treatise, and those books that have appeared, are deficient in some of the most essential particulars, or they are so technical that those who are unacquainted with the elements of science cannot understand them. There are also imperfections in the certificates and rules, owing to no analysis having been made of the soils in question.

So also our own farmers are unacquainted with the composition of their own soils. Hence we account for the uncertainty of the results obtained by those who make trials of new methods in farming, and we ought not to be surprised at their frequent failures.

If, however, all the conditions of the problem were understood by both parties, farmers would readily join hands with their scientific co-laborers, and the art of agriculture would soon become as certain as any other art, while, by the application of scientific principles, the business would become of a more exalted character, and assume its true rank in the consideration of all men.

In order to make rational experiments in farming, it is essential that the composition of the soil should be known, and then we can act understandingly in our operations. In order to amend a soil, that knowledge is absolutely necessary, otherwise we might destroy its fertility, by the processes intended for its amelioration, and thus be subjected to disappointment and chagrin.

Mineralogy, geology and chemistry come to our aid, and serve to indicate the nature of various soils, while sure indications are readily discoverable for the amendment of those which are sterile.

Agriculture is of so great importance to the community, that we should not allow our knowledge of it to rest upon mere empiricism. It ought to be exalted to the rank of true science, and then it will become one of the most honorable, as it is one of the most useful of arts, and even the most highly educated men will then be proud to rank as scientific farmers.

Let us now examine the subject more in detail, and ascertain how much light we may obtain from the science of geology, that may serve to guide us in our researches.

We have first to consider the geological origin of soils.

Every attentive person must have observed, that solid rocks, exposed to the combined action of air, water, and different degrees of temperature, undergo decomposition and disintegration, so that they crumble into powder, and that some rocks decay more rapidly than others, owing to their structure, or minerological composition. If a rock is porous, or stratified in its structure, water infiltrates into it, and on freezing, expands with such power, as to tear the surface of the rock to pieces, so that it readily crumbles. When fire runs through the forest, it heats the surface of the rocks, and by the irregular expansion produced, they are shivered into fragments.

The action of running water and friction of stones, also serve to grind the rocks into powder, by attrition of their surfaces, and the detritus is borne along by the streams, and deposited in low lands, or along their borders.

When a rock contains iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, that mineral, by the action of air and water, decomposes, and forms copperas, or sulphate of iron, and the sulphuric acid of that substance acts powerfully on some of the ingredients of the rock, and causes its rapid decomposition. Any person, who has been on Iron Mine Hill, in Gardiner, will fully understand how rapid is this operation, and may there see its results. The oxidizing power of the atmosphere, also, acts powerfully upon the surface of those rocks, which have for one of their components, the prot-oxides of the metals, iron and manganese, and as those oxides take up another portion of oxigen, they increase in bulk, become brown or black, and the stone falls into fragments.

These are a few of the causes now in action, which modify the solid crust of the globe, and it appears that their effects are far more important, than we might at first imagine. Whoever looks upon the muddy waters of the Mississippi, Ganges, Po, the Rhine, and the Rhone, or reads the calculations respecting the enormous quantity of matter brought down from the mountains by those rivers, will at once appreciate the modifying influence of those causes which are continually wearing down the solid matter that forms the mass of our mountains.

Geology teaches us that such causes were formerly in more powerful operation, and that the ancient world was, from its infancy, subject to violent catastrophes accompanied by powerful inroads of the sea; oceanic currents and tumultuous waves having for many successive periods rushed over the land, and beaten the loftiest crags of the highest mountains. We should then naturally expect, that the earth would present ample testimony of the action of these powerful causes of disintegration of the rocks, and we do observe that a large portion of the loose materials upon the surface, bear proofs of aqueous action and mechanical abrasion. By those ancient convulsions, the detritus of the solid rocks was prepared, and forming the various soils, which we observe, the earth was rendered capable of yielding its rich stores of vegetation, on which a large proportion of the animated creatures depend for their food. From the foundation of the everlasting hills, the CREATOR began to prepare the world for the habitation of his noblest creature, man, and converted a portion of the solid rocks into soils, which were given as the field of human labor, and to the progenitor of our race it was commanded that he should till the soil.

If we take up a handful of earth, and examine it attentively, we shall readily discover such mineral ingredients, as denote the rocks from which it originated. Thus we discover in a soil numerous spangles of mica, grains of quartz, and white or brown earthy looking particles, which are felspar; besides which, we remark a considerable portion of fine brown powder, which being examined with a microscope is found to be composed of the same minerals, more finely pulverised, and mixed with the brown oxide of iron. It will be at once understood, that such a soil arises from the disintegration and decomposition of granite rocks, and that the oxide of iron was derived from the pyrites, or the prot-oxide of iron, contained in that rock.

A soil arising from the decomposition of gneiss, possesses similar characters, only the mica is more abundant.

Soils from mica slate are made up of a large proportion of mica, mixed with grains of quartz.

Sienite, and hornblende rock, produce a dark brown soil, in which there is but little quartz, and a great deal of felspar, and decomposed hornblende.

Greenstone trap-rocks form by their decomposition a brown soil, which contains pieces of the undecomposed rock, but the component minerals in the soil itself, are rarely so distinct as to be discoverable. This soil is a warm kind of loam, soft and spongy, easily compressed into smaller dimensions by the pressure of the hand, but not adhesive like clay. It is peculiarly adapted to the growth of potatoes, and is a luxuriant soil for most of our ordinary produce.

Slate-rocks form a soil of a blue color, in which numerous undecomposed fragments of the rock may be discovered. When transported by water, it is deposited in the state of tough blue clay.

Limestone forms various colored soils, according to the nature of the impurities it contains. They are generally of a light yellowish brown color, from admixture of a certain proportion of oxide of iron. This is especially the case with those soils derived from the argillo-ferruginous limestone.

Calcareous soils, if they are rich in carbonate of lime, may be distinguished by their effervescence with acids, and the quantity of this substance may be estimated by the loss of weight which indicates the proportion of carbonic acid, that has been expelled, and since the carbonic acid always occurs in the ratio of nearly 44 per cent. to 56 per cent. of lime, it is easy, by a proportional calculation, to ascertain the quantity of that mineral in the soil.

It more frequently happens, that there is so minute a quantity of carbonate of lime in the soil, as to require a minute chemical analysis for its detection, and few farmers have either leisure or means of such an operation. Examples of such analyses will be presently laid before you.

Talcose slate-rocks, when decomposed, form a light brown soil, in which particles of the rock are discoverable, and on analysis, a considerable quantity of the silicate of magnesia is found, which is one of the chief components of talc.

Red sandstone, on disintegration, forms soil composed almost entirely of grains of quartz, with oxide of iron, and clay, with a few spangles of undecomposed mica.

Grau-wacke, or conglomerate, when disintegrated, produces a light grey soil, full of smooth rounded pebbles, which originate from undecomposed components of the rock.

Red porphyry is very slow of decompostion, and forms a bright and red fine powder, filled with angular fragments of the rock.

I have thus distinguished and described the appearances which characterise those soils that arise immediately from the decay of solid rocks, and various characteristic specimens of each variety may be seen in the cabinet arranged for the use of the State.

(To be continued.)

ASHES.—Of all things to make grass grow, ashes beats; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Just collect as much of it together as you can,—the more the better—and spread it over your grass grounds, and see if I am not correct in my assertion. It is said by some people, that it is the potash which is in it that produces the effect, and I, strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago, suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary, which cost five cents a pound, and dissolved it with water, and put it over the ground with a watering pot, just for an experiment; and you would have been surprised to see how luxuriantly the grass grew where it was put. Now, I should like some of the intelligent farmers, who take your paper, to try an experiment with potash this spring, and inform your readers of the result through the Cabinet. Some say it is excellent for Indian corn. This might also be tried. My object is to make plenty of grass grow; for I find, if we can do that, we can accomplish everything we desire in agriculture, because with that we can feed stock, and by that means make manure. What cannot be done by industrious and intelligent farmers? I say industrious and intelligent, because without these two qualities, a man had better quit farming at once, and try to find out some business soon, that can be carried on to profit without these indispensable qualifications to a farmer; and when the discovery is made, I hope it will be communicated through your paper; for I should like to embark in such business, as I am well adapted to it by nature.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED IN AGRICULTURE,

AND IN THE SCIENCES MOST INTIMATELY CONNECTED WITH ITS ADVANCEMENT.

(Continued.)

Ammonia. Volatile alkali. It is a transparant, colorless gas, of about half the weight of common water, with an exceedingly pungent smell, extinguishes flame, and is fatal to life. Its old name was "spirits of hearts-horn." To the agriculturist, ammonia is particularly interesting from the fact that those substances that contain the most of it are the most efficient manures, and act with the most certainty and promptness. Ammonia is produced from soft or fluid animal substances while in the process of decomposition, and this change is rapid in proportion to the quantity of earthy salts they contain. "It is particularly to the developments of ammonial gas," says Chaptal, "which, combined with gelatine, passes into plants, that we can attribute the wonderful effect produced upon vegetation by certain animal substances." These substances are the animal manures, the urine, *poudrette*, the bones, horns, hair, &c. The urine of the animal contains in muriates and carbonate of ammonia about 20 per cent., besides 11 per cent. of phosphate of lime and sulphate of potash, or 30 per cent. of the most active manure yet discovered; and the saving and proper distribution of it forms an important item in Flemish husbandry. The larvæ left after the cocoons are reeled in the extensive silk manufactories of France and Italy, are considered invaluable as a manure. Their excellence is owing to the ammonia they contain, which in them Chaptal found to exceed in quantity that of any other animal substance.

Analysis. To determine the value of any soil, or to be able to correct any fault in the original constitution, or any deficiency arising from improper cultivation, it is necessary that the nature and proportion of the substances composing it should be understood. In agriculture this examination is termed analysis; and in its simplest, yet still effectual method, may be practised by every farmer. The implements required are a pair of scales, accurate to the tenth part of a grain; a crucible; some muriatic acid, and a few small vessels of china or glass.

The earth to be tested by the farmer should be taken from a few inches below the surface, and be an average specimen of the field, or the soil to be examined. The quantity to be examined say 2 or 400 grains, is to be slightly pulverized or well mixed together. Put of this, 200 grains in a crucible, and heat it to 300° of Fahrenheit, or bake it in an oven heated for bread for 15 minutes; cool and weigh. This will show the absorbent power of the soil, and as this is depending mainly on the animal and vegetable matter, if the loss is considerable it is a decisive proof in this respect of fertility. The absorbent power varies from 1 to 12 per cent.

After weighing, heat it again in the crucible to a red heat, and until the mass shows no bright or sparkling particles, stirring it with a glass or iron rod; cool and weigh, and the loss will be the animal and vegetable matter in the soil.

Take 200 grains of the dried earth, mix it thoroughly with a gill of water by stirring it for several minutes. Let it stand for 3 minutes, and turn off the muddy water into another glass. Dry the sediment in the first glass at a high heat, weigh, and it gives the silica contained in the soil. Let the water turned off settle clear, turn it off, dry at a high heat and weigh; this gives the alumine or clay.

Put into a suitable glass or flask, one fourth of a gill of muriatic acid and water in equal proportions, and balance the scales carefully. Put into this mixture, 100 grains of the earth, let it stand till all effervescence has ceased, which will sometimes be an hour or more; carefully note the weight required to again balance the scales, and that may be set down as the weight of carbonic gas expelled, say 6 grains. Then as 45 is to 55 so is this weight to that of the base, or the lime. In this case the lime would be 7 1-3 per cent.

To ascertain if earth contains iron, stir the muriatic acid and water with a strip of oak bark, and if iron is present in the liquid the bark will turn dark. To ascertain the quantity, put in prussiate of potash till it no longer forms a blue precipitate, let it settle, heat the deposit to redness, carefully weigh the remainder, which is oxide of iron.

To determine the presence of gypsum, take 400 grains of earth, mix one-third the quantity of powdered charcoal, keep it at a red heat in a crucible for half an hour. Then boil the earth in a pint of water for 30 minutes, filter the liquor and expose it for some days in an open vessel. A white deposit will be sulphate of lime, and the weight will determine the proportion.

These processes are all simple, and can be performed by any one. By them we obtain—first, the absorbent power; 2d, the amount of animal and vegetable matter; 3d, the silica or sand; 4th, the alumine or clay; 5th, the carbonate of lime; 6th, the oxides of iron; and 7th, the gypsum or plaster of Paris. The salts exercise a great influence on vegetation; but as they principally depend on the animal and vegetable matter in the soil, and as the determining their qualities and kinds are too difficult for the analysis of the farmer, the processes are omitted. The above ingredients are all that exert a marked influence on the fertility of soils, and on their proper proportion its goodness depends. If soils contain too much silicia or gravel, they are porous; and if too much clay, retentive. The last is usually the worst fault, and may be known by the water standing upon it after rains, remaining unsettled for a long time, owing to the clay held in solution. Wheat winter kills on such soils; or calcareous gravelly ones rarely. Good soils usually contain from 65 to 75 of silica; from 10 to 16 of alumine; from 4 to 10 of lime, and varying proportions of vegetable matters, animal and mineral salts, &c. The analysis of soils forms one of the most decided steps in the improvement of agriculture, as it clearly points out what is wanting to remedy any defect and give ease of working, and abundance in product. Every farmer should understand the nature and composition of his soils, and may do so, with little time, and at a mere trifle of expense.

Animalculæ. The microscope has opened to the observation of man a race of beings so small as to be utterly invisible to the naked eye, yet endowed with all the functions of vitality and perfectly organized animals. Some of these are called Infusoriæ, from being always found in water where plants are decaying, and some Diatonicle, but all included under the term animalculæ. They have long been regarded more as objects of mere curiosity than anything else; but recent discoveries seem to indicate that these minute insects have had an important influence in modifying the crusts of the earth, and giving it the character it now possesses. Mountains of flinty rock in Silecia have been found by Ebrenberl to be wholly composed of the shells of animalculæ; and in this country masses of remains of the infusoriæ have been found several hundred yards in extent. Unlike the shells of the molusca and testacea, which are lime, the shells of these invisible animals are found to be unchanged by fire, and composed of pure silica. All bodies of long stagnant water such as those where peat is found, or bog earth deposited, abounds with infusoriæ, and Prof. Bailey of West Point has found at the bottom of peat earth and in it, immense quantities of these minute remains. It is a curious fact that animals invisible in themselves to the eye, should be able in the course of centuries to form mountains, change the face of continents, and exert an influence by no means trifling on the labors and productive industry of man.

Annual. This term is applied to plants that arrive at maturity in a single year and then perish. The stem of annuals is generally of rapid growth, porous, and abounding in the juices necessary to the perfection of the seeds in a single season. The herbage of some plants is annual, while the roots are perennial, or remain from year to year. Maize is an example of a proper annual; the grasses, of perennial roots, with annual herbage.

Aphis. A family of insects that prey extensively on plants, and are endowed with such astonishing power of reproduction, that though insignificant as individuals they are formidable in their numbers, and in most years occasion more or less loss to the agriculturist. The congregations of aphides consists in spring and summer of apterous and living less individuals, and of nymphæ with undeveloped wings. They have no mouths but are provided with beak-like suckers which they insert into plants, and feed on the juices. Almost every cultivated plant or tree has its peculiar family of aphis; and those trees or shrubs that are wild, or found only in the depths of the forest, cannot claim exemption. What is called the apple tree louse, is an aphis; and on lifting the scale-like covering, the depredator, and its implement of suction, can be seen. Another species infests the tender shoots of grafts, and the thrifty shoots of the apple and other fruit trees, and if allowed to multiply unmolested produces great injury. The American blight, as it is called in England, or the *aphis hanata* of the entomologist, is a destructive species, when permitted to make a lodgment on the apple tree, but fortunately the cotton covering in which it is enveloped renders it easy to discover, and thus timely put the fruit grower on his guard. In passing through the Tonnawanda swamp from Lockport to Batavia in 1838, the Alder, *glauca*, that lined the road was literally loaded in places with a species of aphis, the long cottony filaments of which, erect in air, seemed to be waved at will, and simultaneously, giving a most singular aspect to the branches on which colonies were planted. The turnip is greatly infested with the aphis, as is the rose, fennel, parsley, and many other plants cultivated for use or ornament. The aphis, while fixed by its sucker to the branch or the leaf, elaborates a sweet honey-like fluid, clear as water, and this is projected at will from two tubes in the hinder part of the body. We have seen in the sunshine, these drops falling like the spray of a waterfall, from a

fruit tree on the leaves of which millions of the aphis were feeding. It is for this substance that colonies of the aphis are so frequently visited by the ant, which drinks the sweet fluid as it is thrown out by the aphis. Soapsuds, and a strong decoction of tobacco, have been deemed most effectual in destroying them; though when a foothold is once obtained, from their rapid multiplication, extermination is difficult.

Apiary. The place or building in which bees are kept, is termed an apiary; and where these industrious insects are kept for profit, or for observation, much care is sometimes taken in this department of domestic management. There is no question that keeping of bees, may be made a source of considerable profit at very little expense, as their food costs nothing, and a residence is provided with the very hive in which they are placed. Movable apiaries are common in eastern countries; and a long boat, with a hundred swarms of bees on board, accompanied by the owner, may be seen floating down the Danube, the Po, or the Nile, anchoring where materials for honey promise to be abundant; and moving onward when the district is exhausted of its sweets. Among farmers, too little attention is usually paid to the apiary; the hives being left exposed to the storms and cold of winter, and the intense heat of summer, without protection. Bees, like other domesticated creatures will well repay care and attention.

(To be continued.)

(From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.)

MAKING AND SALTING BUTTER.

The following notes on this subject are by an individual (a female) who has been personally engaged in the preparation of butter for fifty years:

Some time ago I observed in the Journal a comparison between Dutch and English Butter. Could the particulars of the Dutch method be obtained, it would be a very desirable acquisition; but I apprehend the superiority of their butter is chiefly owing to the pastures, and an unremitting attention to the duties of the dairy. In our own country, the pasture affects in a high degree the quality of the butter, old pasture produces much richer butter than new; and on some hilly grounds where wild flowers and certain kinds of grass abound the flavor is much finer than on low grounds, where the pasture is more luxuriant.

In the want of better information regarding this very necessary article of domestic comfort, I am induced to send you a few remarks, which may perhaps induce others who are better informed to do the same, so that the most approved methods of curing butter may, by the medium of your widely circulated paper, be known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

As a preliminary, I must beg the indulgence of being very particular, for the whole process is made up of small things, the neglect of one of which might affect the whole. I also wish it to be understood that my observations are chiefly adapted for the use of small establishments, where from three to six cows are kept. It is inferred that everything in the dairy is conducted with the most strict regard to cleanliness. It ought to be a cool, dry, well aired place, free from all damp and bad smells. It is a great mistake to suppose that the art of making good butter consists merely in having it properly churned, thoroughly washed and sufficiently salted. All this may be most pointedly done, and yet the butter turn out very bad. The main thing, and it must never be lost sight of, is to keep the milk in all its stages from contracting the least degree of taint. By taint I do not mean sourness. Sourness will not injure the butter; on the contrary, it greatly facilitates churning; and to obtain this in winter when cream is slow to sour, it is necessary to place it for twentyfour hours before churning, within the influence of a fire, and to stir it thoroughly two or three times during this period.

Cream ought never to remain on milk above thirtysix hours. This I consider to be a very important point, for if, by any omission, cream be suffered to remain for a longer time on milk, it is sure to contract an old bitter taint; and it would be more true economy to pour such cream into the pig's trough than to introduce it into the churn, as it will spoil the whole. A properly leaded stone jar is better than a wooden vessel for keeping cream, because wood is more apt than stone ware to get mouldy; a slight mould soon communicates itself to the cream, and of course to the butter.

A wooden rod must be continually kept in the jar, and every time cream is added, the contents must be stirred from top to bottom with the rod. This is very essential, for if neglected the cream first put in will gradually rise to the top, and so get tainted. Cream ought never to be kept above five days; but four is still safer for butter that is to be salted.

If the atmosphere at the time of churning be above fiftyfour degrees, one quart of the coldest spring water to every three gallons of cream, put into the churn at commencing, will be a great advantage, and will injure neither butter nor milk. If there be the slightest cause for suspecting that the butter has suffered from hasty churning in warm weather, it ought to be salted for present use, and not put into the kit with keeping butter.

Butter on being taken out of the churn, ought to be instantly washed in spring water until the water comes off colorless. After this, the sooner it is salted the better. In salting, use the best English salt, such as is used in the curing of herrings, To three parts of salt, add one part of loaf sugar, both finely pounded, and perfectly well mixed. One ounce of this to sixteen ounces of butter is the proper quantity. Let it be thoroughly incorporated with the butter. In cleaning and salting butter, a a stout creaming dish is preferable to the hands.

Kits made of wood are much superior to stoneware in keeping of butter. The top of the kit ought to be about one-fourth narrower than the bottom, and the wood nearly one inch in thickness. A thin wooded kit is not so favorable for preserving butter.

In the process of salting, a little salt and water ought to cover the butter from the first, and a piece of thin linen should also be spread over it. The sides of the kit must be daily wetted with thin salt and water, by which mould is prevented from forming on the empty part of the kit during the time of filling. The kit ought to be filled within one inch of the top, and kept constantly covered by linen, and a pickle of salt and water. Butter is apt to rise above the pickle. This is easily prevented by turning over the butter a dinner plate. By placing a weight on the lid, the plate will be kept down. The kits must be kept on a cool, airy shelf of the dairy, not on the floor, and occasionally moved a little round. Butter for keeping, may with safety be salted during all the time the cows are on pasture. It is a most useful thing to have a slate in the dairy, whereon to note down the date and produce of every churning; also what is salted or otherwise; and these notes to be set down occasionally in a book. A jar of ready made pickle, just strong enough to move an egg, but not so strong as to cause it to swim to the top, ought always to be kept in the dairy. Have also at hand a can of prepared salt and sugar, to be kept in a dry place, as the dairy will be too damp. The kits ought to be all numbered, and those first salted should be first used.

I have still to beg your indulgence for a few thoughts suggested by the above observations. In this enlightened age, when each class of the community is vieing with the rest in improving the commodity which comes under their immediate care, it is surprising that public attention has been so little turned to the improvement of the mode of salting butter. The same complaints from the same cause are constantly to be heard, and there the matter rests, and so it will rest, unless general attention be directed to it, and a decided effort be made. Nothing is wanting to remove this grievance but a few slight attentions. There is no additional toil; no additional expense. What a pity then it is, that those to whose care the preparing of this article is entrusted, cannot bethink themselves to bestow these slight attentions. They should take into consideration the comfort of thousand of decent householders, who are both able and willing to pay for a wholesome article, but who have no alternative, but either to use the butter that is offered for sale, or to want it altogether. There is another consideration which ought to have its own weight, namely, the honor of their country; and none, however humble, should think themselves too insignificant to contribute to this. It is the many that make a whole; and if we always throw our influence on the right side, we have the satisfaction at least of having done what we can to create the happiness of our fellow creatures.

The famous Pickman farm, in Salem, the best in the country, is lined round the borders of the fields, with engrafted apple trees. These trees are very thrifty, deriving most of their nourishment from the ground under the walls, which keep the soil loose, warm and moist, and preserve the roots of the trees from external injury. The trees in this situation are an ornament to the farm, while they are no hindrance to the farmer in cultivating his field, nor injury to the crops by withdrawing nourishment, like those in the interior of the field. Yet those trees round the field are believed to yield a greater profit than the annual crop within, with all the labor necessarily bestowed upon it—and the annual sales of the apples and fruit on this farm are said to be enough to purchase a farm of moderate dimensions in the interior of the State.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Largest and Finest Hog.—The Albany Argus says the palm must be awarded to the hog, imported when four weeks old, by Erastus Corning, Esq., raised on his farm near Albany. It was of the Cheshire breed, and three years old at the time it was slaughtered, and weighed, when dressed, nearly eight hundred pounds. This was a "whole hog."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1839.

STATE PATRONAGE OF AGRICULTURE.

What claims has the agricultural interest upon the government; and what can the government do for the improvement and advancement of its agriculture? These are questions always entitled to serious consideration; and which often engage the attention of those reflecting and patriotic minds, who desire the welfare and improvement of the community.

The first duty of every wise and just government is to encourage and protect labor. Labor constitutes the only means of subsistence and is the producer of all wealth. "The king is served by the labors of the field." Every individual in the community, from the highest to the lowest, is sustained by agricultural labor. All the arts of life, all the embellishments of life, all that society possesses or gains, all that it can gain or possess, its food, its clothing, its means of comfort, enjoyment, luxury, improvement, all are dependent upon labor; and primarily upon agricultural labor. We do not mean to claim for it an importance to which it is not fully entitled. We do not design to speak invidiously or disparagingly of any other department of labor. We respect honest and useful industry applied in any form, which the wholesome customs or proper wants or innocent gratifications of society render necessary or desirable. But agricultural labor lies at the bottom Like the stomach among the members in the old Latin fable, it sustains the whole; the limbs all sympathize with it; they are affected by whatever affects it; and they flourish or decay, not only the limbs but the highest faculties of the mind also, according as that may suffer or be in health; as that may be fed or starved; be nourished or abused.

What would manufactures be without agriculture? Whence comes the raw material about which manufacturers are employed; and how is the living power sustained by which everything is put in motion? What would commerce be without agriculture? In what is commerce employed, what is its very end; what constitutes the life of commerce, but the transportation and exchange of the products of agriculture.

We might claim something in favor of agricultural labor on the score of morals But we have no disposition to suggest offensive comparisons. Agricultural labor is conducive to health; is unattended with any distrust of its moral rectitude and utility; calls forth none of the bad passions of our nature; presents no temptations to injustice or fraud; attaches men to their homes and their country; inspires self-respect and self-dependence; and by a direct and substantial increase, we might more properly say, creation of the means of subsistence and comfort, adds as directly to the general comfort and welfare of the whole community. In a wisely governed republic then, agricultural labor will be fostered, patronized, improved; and all will be done that can be done to render it productive; to stimulate agricultural effort and enterprise; and to render it in as high a degree as possible respectable and honored.

We should be glad to indulge much farther in these general considerations; but they are familiar and not needed. We proposed to say a few words about the agriculture of Massachusetts; and the patronage, which the State government has shown towards it.

It is often said that Massachusetts is not suited to agriculture; and that she must mainly depend on her manufactures Her manufacturing industry is surprisingly great. The statistical returns gave two years ago the amount of her productive industry as equal to ninetyone millions of dollars. It is well understood that many of these returns were essentially defective. In some cases a return lower than the truth was given, from an unwillingness with the parties interested to be exposed to a calculation of profits; in some from a fear of increasing the valuation of the town in the State estimate; in some from neglect and indifference; and from some mean distrust of the purposes for which these estimates were asked It is certain therefore, that, if a perfect return had been given, the amount would have been considerably increased We have no means of ascertaining the whole amount of the agricultural produce of the State; but we believe that its amount, if it could be approached even with tolerable exactness, would create as much surprise as the sum total of her mechanical industry. We cannot but hope that under the auspices of a Board of Agriculture this will presently be accomplished. We shall only say in this case, from careful personal observation we are persuaded that the agricultural products of Massachusetts might with advantage be increased ten fold. We refer in this case particularly to bread grains, to the cultivation of esculent vegetables, to her dairy produce, and to her pork and beef. We advert only to one fact, which has been fully established to our own satisfaction; and which we hope to be able to establish as fully to the satisfaction of the public. The fact to which we refer is this: That there is not a single crop raised in Massachusetts, under good cultivation, in any part of the State, which, excepting in extraordinary cases, does not yield more than ten per cent. profit to the proprietor of the soil, even when labor, including the board of the laborer, is charged at one dollar per day. If it should be asked why, under these circumstances, it does not prove more productive and profitable than it is, we answer that this is owing to reasons, entirely independent of the capacities of the soil; but upon which we shall enter at another time and in another place.

We believe in the perfect capacity of Massachusetts to raise her own wheaten bread and all her bread grains; and to produce them with an ample profit upon labor. This is our creed, which for aught we can see, we think we shall be ready to sign in good faith as often as our respected friends at Andover are required to subscribe theirs.

It will be said that we have made a trial of the wheat cultivation; and that it has proved a failure. The bounty which was expected to reach fifty thousand dollars, and, in the sanguine anticipations of some men, even vastly more than this, will fall short of ten thousand, as it is now said by the chairman of the Committee of Agriculture. But some of the occasions of the failure of the wheat crop arose from circumstances, wholly independent of the capacities of the soil; for some of these a perfect remedy or preventive has been discovered. In many cases the wheat crop failed from the severity of the drought. Other crops suffered severely. The potato crop was not even half a crop in any part of the State. In many cases the wheat crop failed from the attacks of the grain worm. For this we believe a perfect preventive is discovered. In some cases it suffered from the rust occasioned by the peculiar state of the weather, when the wheat was in a condition most susceptible to injury. Against this, of course, no human skill or sagacity could afford any protection. Separate from these cases, facts and experiments of the most decisive character have come to our knowledge which fully satisfy us, that with due care and by a proper and not a difficult mode of cultivation, which we shall hereafter fully detail, the wheat crop may be regarded as certain a crop as any grown in the State; and every farmer in the State may calculate with as much confidence upon raising his wheat as his potatoes.

The wheat bounty of the last year has done an immense service in turning the public attention particularly to the cultivation of this important crop; in introducing into the State wheat seeds of various kinds and of the best description; in inducing the most exact observation in regard to the mode of culture, to the injuries to which the plant is liable, and the causes or occasions of its failure. We are satisfied farther that owing to these observations and inquiries and the general attention which the whole subject has received, the certainty of growing it here to advantage has been determined and the true method fully tested. All this we think is an immense gain to the State; very far more important than the numerical amount of bushels, which have been gathered. These are the effects of the small bounty given by the law of the last year. How far it may be desirable to continue this bounty for another year or years, we perhaps are in duty bound to submit entirely to those by whom the decision is to be made. At any rate we shall not now enter upon it; but have other views in regard to the legislative patronage of the agricultural interest, which we may suggest at a more convenient season.

H. C.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The fourth Agricultural meeting was holden at the Representatives Chamber on Thursday evening last. Hon. Mr Thaxter of the Council being in the chair, in the necessary absence of Mr Bates. The subject announced for the evening was that of Manures. The Commissioner of Agriculture submitted to the meeting two valuable communications—one from Dr C. T. Jackson, the Geologist of Maine, on the subject of soils for wheat, the application of lime, and its effects upon the soil; and the other from I. Whipple, Esq. of Lowell, on the use of saltpetre, and the advantages, which, within his own experience, have resulted from it

The intelligent and skilful editor of the Boston Cultivator, Wm. Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham, stated that in his opinion the experiments of Mr Whipple in relation to saltpetre would have been much more satisfactory, if it had been applied by itself, and not in conjunction with other manure. This may be so; yet under the circumstances in which it was applied, and with the fact that the beneficial effects of this application were visible for six years after it was put on the land, the presumption in favor of its efficacy is certainly very strong. The value of saltpetre, however, as a most powerful manure is not now to be for the first time determined. We have many facts in this case directly to the point, but have not now room to enlarge on them.

Mr Buckminster also controverted the doctrine of Dr Jackson, that manures are sometimes lost by infiltration. We understood Mr B. to state that they were never lost in the subsoil; but that their benefit was derived, to use his own expression, "from leeching up and not leeching down." These doctrines of Mr Buckminster were ably opposed by Dr Keep of Boston, who is well skilled in chemistry and geology, and came successfully to the defence of his absent friend Jackson. Dr Keep is not ignorant of agricultural matters, having been brought up in that New England Eden, the alluvions of Connecticut river. Dr Keep as an accomplished dentist among us, has long been distinguished for his skill in extracting roots of teeth; and in this case he showed himself quite competent to go to the root of other matters.

Other gentlemen took part in the discussion; and it is proposed to continue the subject at the next Farmer's Meeting on the ensuing Thursday at the same place at 7 o'clock. These conversations have proved highly interesting and must be useful. It is pleasant to see intelligent minds thus brought into collision, where there is no room nor occasion, even in the utterance of the most opposite opinions, for any ill language or ill-humor. Truth is the great and exclusive object of all minds, which have tasted the genuine spirit of philosophy; and in the collision of such minds the sparks which are elicited irradiate but do not burn where they chance to fall.

H. C.

CORRECTION.—Part of our first side was worked off before we discovered there was an omission in the Poetry on the last page. The fifth line from the bottom was omitted and the previous one was not correct Our printers were led into this error by the paper from which it was copied. The lines should read,

Your wealth arises from your clod,
Your independence from your God.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 400 Beef Cattle, 1050 Sheep, 100 Swine. About 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices obtained last week were not sustained for a like quality. Better Cattle were at market and we quote the same, viz: First quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Second quality, $7 50 a $8 00. Third quality, $6 00 a $7 00.

Sheep.—Sales quick; we notice lots taken at $3 25, $4 00, $4 25, $5 50, and $6 75.

Swine—One lot to peddle was sold for about 7c. At retail 7 a 9.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending February 17.

FEBRUARY, 1839.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 11	14	26	20	N.
Tuesday, 12	16	22	18	N. W.
Wednesday, 13	14	36	30	S.
Thursday, 14	28	32	32	N. E.
Friday, 15	32	40	34	N. E.
Saturday, 16	32	36	32	N. E.
Sunday, 17	32	36	34	N. E.

MULBERRY SEED.

Brussa Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale by ROBERT G. SHAW & Co.
Feb. 20. 51 *Commercial Wharf.*

Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Auriculas, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Geraniums.

H. GROOM, of Walworth, near London, England, by appointment Florist to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, begs respectfully to call the attention of his friends and the admirers of flowers in America generally, to his extensive collection of the above flowers, which from his having been very successful in their cultivation this season he can offer at very moderate prices. He would particularly recommend to those persons about commencing the growth of the Tulip (which in England is becoming very fashionable) the under collections in beds, as it is by far the cheapest mode of purchasing them.

Tulips arranged in beds with their names.

First Class.

A bed of 30 rows containing 210 bulbs including several of the newest varieties, - - - - - - - £15
A bed of 45 rows, - - - - - - - - - £21
A bed of 60 rows, - - - - - - - 25 guineas

econd Class.

A bed of 30 rows including many fine sorts, - £10
A bed of 45 rows do - - - £14
A bed of 60 rows do - - - £17 10s

Tulips not arranged.

100 Superfine sorts with their names from £7 7s to £13
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 7s 6d to 21s

Ranunculuses.

100 Superfine sorts, with their names from £3 3s to £5 5s
Superfine mixtures, from - - - 5s to 21s per 100

Anemones.

100 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 10s
Superfine double mixtures from 10s 6d to 21s per 100

Auriculas.

25 Superfine sorts with their names, - - £3 13s 6d

Catalogues with the prices of the other articles may be had on application.

Orders received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Nov. 1. eow.

SHAKERS' SEEDS AND HERBS.

WIGHT & GIBSON, No. 44 Hanover Street, under the American House, (opposite Elm Street,) are appointed by the United Society at Harvard, Mass. as their agents for the sale of *all* kinds of *Garden Seeds*, raised and put up with directions for culture, by Jonathan Chandler.

Prices, the same as when sold by the society or their travelling agent.

Herbs, Roots, Extracts, &c. for sale as above.
January 30, 1839. 4mis

A BOAR FOR SALE.

The Subscribers are authorized to sell a boar, half *Berkshire;* he is large of his age, being twenty months old. Price $75. Apply to
Feb. 6. ep JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE.

The farm belonging to the estate of the late Jotham Bush, situated in the centre of Boylston, 7 miles from Worcester, containing about 125 acres of land, part of which is in a high state of cultivation, mostly fenced with stone wall and supplied with never failing water. The house is spacious, elegant and commodious, with two wells of superior and never failing water. The situation is not surpassed by any in the vicinity. The barns are large and in good repair. About 25 tons of first quality hay, the grain stock, and farming utensils will be sold with the farm, if wanted by the purchaser. Also, the outlands, a mile distant, may be purchased with the homestead, if desired; consisting of about 125 acres of choice intervale, plain, and wood land, situated by the Nashua river. For further particulars, inquire of Thomas Bond, Esq. of Springfield, John W. Bush of Hardwick, or of the subscriber on the premises. JOTHAM BUSH.
Boylston, Feb. 13, 1839. 3w

AMERICAN SILK GROWER'S GUIDE.

On the art of raising the mulberry and silk and the system of successive crops in each season; second edition; enlarged and improved by William Kenrick. Just published and for sale by Joseph Breck & Co, at the Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.
Jan 9, 1839

TO BE LET.

The subscriber offers to lease for the term of three, five or seven years, his dwelling house and gardens in South Salem, either with, or without any portion of the adjoining farm lands. The gardens, &c. contain about six acres, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with flowers, fruit and ornamental trees; two green houses, filled with the choicest green house plants, and grapes in full bearing; a forcing wall, with seed and tool rooms, a convenient gardener's lodge, and a large ice house; sufficient may be sold annually from the garden to pay the whole rent. The dwelling house is large and convenient, commanding a fine view of the sea, and is within three fourths of a mile from the centre of the city of Salem. The above offers a desirable situation either for a gentleman's residence, or for a public garden or boarding house.

Also, to let for three, five or seven years, the farm house and barns, which are large and commodious, with the whole or part of the farm, consisting of over two hundred acres of land of the best quality, with a large orchard of grafted fruit—it is abundantly supplied with sea manure, and located near four market towns. The whole estate has a full supply of pure water. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Jan. 23, 1839. E. HERSY DERBY.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses, and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be sold on eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or of the subscriber on the premises.
Feb. 13, 1839. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1839 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and of Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles, Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

10,000 Cockspur or Newcastle Thorns.
10,000 Buckthorns.

Morus Multicaulis, and other Mulberries; the trees genuine and fine, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired.

Fruit and all other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and orders promptly executed, on application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.
January 30, 1839.

SILK WORMS' EGGS.

Preserved with much care, producing sulphur colored cocoons; the worm from this kind of egg wound their cocoons the last season in twenty eight days. Specimens of the cocoons may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, if desired. Apply to JOHN SULLIVAN.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber. ROBERT MANNING.
Feb. 6. 6p

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		7 62	7 87
Pot, " " "		6 00	6 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 35	1 75
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1.	"	14 50	15 00
prime,	"	12 00	12 50
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	28	34
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	10
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	4 00	4 12
Haddock,	"	2 25	2 30
MACKEREL, No. 1,	barrel	13 00	13 25
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"	9 12	9 25
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	8 87	9 00
Richmond canal,	"	8 75	8 87
Alexandria wharf,	"	8 50	8 62
Rye,	"		5 50
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 50
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		1 00
southern flat, yellow,	"	93	95
white,	"	92	93
Rye, northern,	"		1 25
Barley,	"	90	95
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	56	58
HAY, best English, per ton,		18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,		15 00	15 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound		16
2d quality,	"	13	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	"		
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	24	25
New York red, light,	"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	23	24
Boston dry hides,	"	21	23
LIME, best sort,	cask	95	1 00
OIL, Sperm, Spring and Summer,	gallon		
Winter,	"	1 08	1 10
Whale, refined,	"	50	55
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.	cask	2 87	3 00
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	25 00	26 00
clear,	"	24 00	24 50
Mess,	"	23 00	24 00
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 63	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	80	1 00
northern,	"		
Hemp,	"	2 62	3 00
Flax,	"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,	pound		
Southern Clover,	"		
SOAP, American, No. 1,	"	6	7
" No. 2,	"	5	6
TALLOW, tried,	"	13	14
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	3 00	3 50
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,	"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.	"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,	"	52	55
No. 1,	"	47	50
No. 2,	"	30	35
No. 3,	"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	15	16
southern and western,	"	12	13
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	11
POULTRY, per lb.,	"	14	16
BUTTER, tub,	"	20	25
lump,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen		25
POTATOES, new,	barrel		1 75
APPLES,	"	2 50	3 00
CIDER,	"	3 00	3 25

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he has been in the Bone business more than ten years, and has spent much time and money to ascertain how bones may be converted to the best use, and is fully satisfied that they form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure. He offers for sale ground bone at a low price, and is ready to receive orders to any amount, which will be promptly attended to.

Orders may be left at my manufactory, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, or at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 20. NAHUM WARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following piece of poetry, or parts of it, appeared in the N. E. Farmer a few weeks since. It has returned to us form the Hartford Commercial Courant very much improved, but by whom it does not say. We think it will be read with pleasure by every one.

THE FARMER.

Wake up my muse! wake up my soul!
Survey the globe from pole to pole,
To what employment shall I bow?
Pursue the arts or hold the plough?
Upon a just and strict attention,
The plough appears a high invention.
The great Messiah, when he wrought,
Made yokes and ploughs as we are taught;
Mogul, renown'd of India's land,
First takes the plough into his hand,
His millions then in honor toil
To pulverize the fertile soil.
The fam'd Elisha you'll allow,
He drove the ox or held the plough,
The rugged earth he rent and tore,
With oxen numbered twentyfour.
Immortal Job, more rich and grand
Than any in the eastern land,
He launched his plough, the earth gave way,
His thousand oxen rent the clay;
Of all pursuits by men invented,
The ploughman is the best contented;
Although his profits are not high,
Yet on his labors all rely;
Mechanics all by him are fed,
Of him the merchant seeks his bread;
His hands give food to every thing,
Up from the beggar to the king.
Our clothes from him must all arise,
To deck the fop or dress the wise.
We then by vote may justly state,
The ploughman ranks among the great;
More independent than them all,
Who dwell upon this earthly ball.
All hail ye farmers young and old!
Push on your ploughs with courage bold;
Your wealth arises from your God;
If then the plough supports the nation,
And men of every rank and station,
Let kings to farmers make their bow,
And never speak against the plough.

(From the Farmer's Cabinet.)

INDUSTRY, PROMPTNESS AND PUNCTUALITY CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Stephen Girard, the great merchant and banker, w is also a great and successful farmer. He owned a farm of several hundred acres of land within a few miles of Philadelphia, the cultivation of which he superintended with his usual industry and acuteness. This farm was his principal hobby; for every day, at one o'clock precisely, his gig was waiting for him at his counting-house door, and as soon as the clock struck one he started for his farm in the Neck, not suffering any matter whatever to interfere with his daily visit. During the afternoon he gave his personal attention to the various agricultural affairs requiring it, plying his own hands to any and every kind of business that was in season. In the evening he returned to the city to lodge, and the return of daylight, the next morning, would find him again engaged in the labors of his farm, which he would intermit so as to be in the city by nine o'clock to attend to his extensive and well managed commercial and banking concerns, and at one o'clock he was again on his way to his farm. He followed out this routine for twenty or thirty years, permitting no part of his business to suffer from neglect or want of attention. His farm presented a perfect model for imitation. His grain fields, grass ground, orchard, and garden exhibited the most luxuriant and perfect appearance, while his stock of every kind, and poultry in all their varieties, were the finest and most perfect that were to be found in the country.

A distinguished foreigner, then resident in this country, on a particular occasion, had some special financial business to transact with the great banker and 12 o'clock was fixed upon for making his visit for that purpose, but he did not arrive till the clock had struck one, he was too late, the great banker was gone to his farm, and he followed after; on his arrival he was kindly and courteously received; he was waited on over the farm and through the barn-yard, but not a word could be extracted from Mr Girard on the subject of his mission. He could now think or talk of nothing but agriculture and rural affairs, and his friend had to return to the city and learn to be more punctual to his engagements in future.

On an occasion, many years since, the city authorities were making an improvement at Market street wharf, and there was a large quantity of rich earth that had been accumulating there for a long series of years, to be removed, and any person was permitted to haul away as much of it as he chose without charge. It was deemed a good compost or manure, and no person knew better the value of manure than the rich merchant; he soon had his team at work removing it to his farm; an acquaintance of his who saw him superintending his work, remonstrated with him on account of the avidity and industry with which he engaged in what his friend thought so small a concern; "Oh," says he, "Mr ———, I work today if I die tomorrow."

Rules of the Gossiping Club.—Any member of the society who shall be convicted of knowing more of his own business than another's, shall be expelled from the society without a hearing.

No member shall sit down to his own table, until he has ascertained to a certainty, what his neighbors within three doors of either side of his house, have to eat—whether they have paid for the same, and if not, if they expect to.

Every member who shall see two or three persons engaged in conversation, shall place himself between them until he has heard all they have to say, and report the same accordingly.

Every member who shall see a gentleman visiting a lady more than twice, shall circulate the news that they are going to be married; and said members are forthwith required to report all manner of things about the gentleman, to the lady, and ditto about the lady, to the gentleman. This will break up matches, and afford much good gossip.

The Pittsburg Navigation and Fire Insurance Company make a deduction of five per cent. on the premium of insurance on steamboats, on board of which no spirituous liquors are used.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in the southwesterly part of Townsend, on the road leading from Townsend west village to Worcester. Said farm contains 110 acres of land divided into mowing and pasturing, and a large share of wood and timber; a one story house, with two front rooms, kitchen, buttery, and two bed rooms well finished; parlor papered; wood house; well, under cover, forty feet barn, and shed, a large sheep house, fifteen by thirty feet, a large cooper shop, and another small house well finished, on the lower floor; a good aqueduct which comes into the barn yard, and a good orchard.

The subscriber will sell a part or all, and give possession this fall or winter, or next spring. Those who wish to buy, will do well to call on the subscriber, who lives on the premises, and look for themselves. ASA H. ADAMS.

Nov. 29, 1838.

MULBERRY TREES.

Wm. Prince & Sons will make sales of trees and cuttings of the genuine Chinese Morus Multicaulis, Morus Expansa, Alpine, Broussa, Canton and other varieties deliverable to the purchasers at such period in the Spring, as is convenient to them, and will enter into contracts accordingly.

Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of Silk Worms' Eggs, Mulberry Seeds, &c. The Multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous, and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers are sure of obtaining the genuine kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees that they have sold, have given universal satisfaction.

Dec. 20, 1838. 2m Flushing, near New York.

FOR SALE, A FIRST RATE FARM,

Well situated on the road leading from the Theological Seminary in Andover, to the old Boston road: lately owned by Peter F. Shed, and well known as the David Blunt Farm, containing 70 acres, more or less. There is about 20 acres of good Woodland within sight of the house. The remainder of the farm is in good condition, and is generally considered, by those acquainted with it, to be "a garden spot." There are from 300 to 500 apple trees on the place, independently of other fruit trees of great value. The farm is well walled and watered, the buildings in first rate order, and there are upon it three wells of excellent, soft water. It is well situated for a gentleman wishing for a residence in the country, being retired, and yet in the immediate vicinity of the public Schools and the Theological Seminary;—or for the farmer, who wishes to raise vegetables for market, the land being all good, and markets near. It lies about half a mile from the Ballard Vale Factory, one mile from the Rail Road depot, and nine miles from Lowell. There are upon the place about ten cords of manure.

The conditions of sale will be liberal, the owner being obliged on account of ill health, to go South.—For particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

ANDREW B. STIMPSON.

Andover, January 15, 1839. 4w

WANTED.

In the Seed Garden, connected with the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a first rate farmer; one who has some knowledge of the management of hot beds would be preferred. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN BROOKLINE.

For sale a farm situated in Brookline, about four miles from Boston, containing forty acres of first rate Tillage Land, and thirty acres of Woodland and pasture—with a good House in complete repair; Barn, Chaise-house, Corn-barn, Shed, &c.

The Farm will be sold low, together with the Stock, Hay, Tools, &c. if applied for soon, at No. 30, North Market St. Boston, or Roxbury Street, near Boston line.

Dec. 26, 1838. JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A person now in the Nursery business, on a limited scale, who has peculiar advantages for its extension, not possessed by any other individual in this country, wishes to connect himself with some person who can furnish a small capital, sufficient to make the business both pleasant and profitable. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Nov. 21, 1838.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON